HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. I. HALIFAX, N. C. JULY 16, 1829. NO. 24

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.

☞ The Minerva will be printed every Thursday morning at $2 50 per annum, in advance, or $3 if payment is not made within 3 months.

☞ No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

☞ Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged

*** Letters to the Editor must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, BY

R. KINGSBURY,

At the Brick Store,

A variety of Fashionable and Seasonable Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS:

Among which are many CHEAP and ELEGANT Articles. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE,

Hats, Shoes, Leather,

IRON, NAILS, &c. &c. &c.

and will receive in all this week 700 Bushels Superior

TURKS ISLAND SALT.

The above together with my former stock makes my assortment as general and complete as is usually found in a country store. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms. I therefore solicit all that wish to purchase any thing in my line to call at the Brick Store and examine before they purchase elsewhere; as my goods having been all purchased with Cash, I think I am justified in saying I am able to sell on as good terms as my neighbors; and am determined not to be undersold by any one.

Halifax, 17th April, 1829. 11—tf

WILLIAM H. REDWOOD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Warehouse on Woodside's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Southgate,

Tenders his services to COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, and LUMBER DEALERS, in the SALE of PRODUCE and LUMBER of every description, & in the PURCHASE of GOODS, for which his commissions will, in all cases, be very moderate.

His attention being confined *solely to Commission Business*, and his knowledge of persons and of the mode of transacting business in the Borough, together with his thorough knowledge of the *Country Business*, will, he hopes, be found advantageous to those who may employ his agency.

Refer to Messrs

Cole & Sheldon, Ch's L. Wingfield, } *Williamsburg.*
Robert Souter, Shields & Ashburn, Eds. Beacon, } *Norfolk.*

May, 1829. 17—12m

Herrings.

JUST received a prime lot of new cut HERRINGS, which I offer, as usual, at the market prices. Those of my friends who have heretofore supplied themselves from my Ware-houses, I earnestly hope, will not fail to give me a call this season, as mine are as good as the maket will afford

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

May 28th. 17—tf

CAUTION.

THE money for the purchase of a Tract of Land called Mush Island, which was sold by the late William Amis, deceased, to Lemuel Long, remains unpaid and the equitable right to the same being now in the children of the said Long, and I being their Guardian—all persons are hereby notified that I shall proceed to make said tract of land liable for the purchase money.

JOHN D. AMIS, Guardian, for the children of L. Long.

May 28, 1829. 21—3w

NEW SPRING Goods.

Just received, a supply of fashionable spring Goods among which are:

20 pieces Calicoes, all new style
Plain and Figured Gros de Nap;
Black, White and Pink Satins;
Yellow Bandanna Hkfs.
Gros de nap Hkfs, some very splendid.
Men and Women's *Linnen* Hose;
Brown Love Hkfs,
Brown Cambrics;
Brown French Drilling, Buckram;
Oil cloth, Denmark Satteen;
Belt Ribbons, fancy Vestings &c.
Ladies dressing cases, and an additional supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, and MEDICINES;

All of which will be sold low for cash, by

J. HEMPSTEAD, Jr.

Halifax, N. C. March 1829. 7—tf.

Commercial and Commission *WAREHOUSE.*

THE Subscribers have opened in the town of Portsmouth, Virginia, a Commercial Warehouse for the reception and sale of Foreign and Domestic Merchandize and Produce of all kinds.

The following are the terms on which they will, as Commission Merchants, transact business:

Farmers and Merchants who may consign goods or produce to them, will be charged a commission of *two and a half per cent.* and NO CHARGES FOR STORAGE, if sold within thirty days. An advance in money will be made on consignments of country produce, upon which the usual interest will be charged. If the advance be wished in merchandize, it will be made in such articles as may be wanted, *at cost prices*, without interest. The New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond prices, deducting therefrom the necessary expenses of shipping, wharfage, drayage and commission, as charged in those cities respectively, may always be calculated on in this and the adjoining market, Norfolk. But the subscribers will hold themselves bound, in consulting the interest of their friends, to avail themselves of either of the above named markets—and when prices will justify a shipment, it shall be made (if requested) upon the responsibility, and at the risque of consignees.

The correspondence of the subscribers with the northern cities, will enable them at all times to furnish correct reports of the actual sales of country and other produce, which they propose to make known, with the prices of this and the Norfolk market, to those who may consign to them.

They, furthermore remark, for the information of farmers and others that may be disposed to avail themselves of their agency, that their warehouse is so situated, as to enable them to receive consignments without the expense of drayage, wharfage, or exposure to the weather.

They will keep on hand and will always sell at the lowest prices

Groceries of all kinds,

SALT,

IRON, NAILS, &C.

AND

DRY GOODS.

Their assortment of the last named is now considerable, and will be so enlarged as to meet the demands of the approaching season.

Referring to the following named gentlemen for a knowledge of their character and integrity, they respectfully solicit consignments.

W. M'KENNEY & Co.

Portsmouth, Virginia, March 20, 1829. } 12—3m

REFERENCE TO

Rev. Daniel Southall, Murfreesborough, N. C.
John W. Southall, Esq. do
Joseph G. Rea, Esq. do
Dr. Thos. Borland do
James Scott, Esq. do

R. & J. DUNN & CO.,

INFORM their friends and the public, generally, that they have now on hand their supply of

SPRING GOODS,

which embrace a complete and very extensive assortment of every Desirable article of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS;

Amongst which are,

A splendid assortment of Silks,
Several pieces 4-4 Satin Levanteens and Watered Gros de Berlin, quite a new article
A beautiful assortment of Fine Thread Laces and Edgings
A most splendid assortment of Fancy Calicoes
A large stock of GROCERIES
A general assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Oils and Paints
Hats Shoes and Hardware, in great variety

Which, with every other article usually kept in an extensive assorted Store, they offer for sale on the most favourable terms. Being confident that they can give general satisfaction as to price and quality, they respectfully invite their friends in town and country to call and examine their assortment.

Halifax, May 7th, 2829. 14—tf

☞ FISH AND CORN. ☜

WE have just received a consignment of cut

Herrings and Shad,

put up this season, at one of the most celebrated fisheries on Roanoke. We have also on hand a few hundred Barrels of CORN, neatly cleaned and fanned; all of which we will sell low for cash.

R. & J. DUNN, & CO

May 13, 1829. 15—tf

State of North Carolina,

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1829.

John Peelle	vs.	Original attachment—levied on 2 negroes, Anthony and Nancy, and also the lands of the defendant, containing —— acres, in two or more tracts.
John Nelson		
John Lambertson	vs.	Same.
Same.		
Willie Langford	vs.	Same.
Same.		

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Nelson, the defendant in the above named causes, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Minerva, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said John Nelson appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy the property so attached and plead to issue; otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1829, and 53rd year of our independence.

John W. Harrison, C. N. C. C.

Price adv. $3 25 21—6w

State of North Carolina,

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1829.

Summons Barnes	vs.	Original attachment—levied on a tract of land containing 117 acres, more or less.
Nathan'l Rochelle.		

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nathaniel Rochelle, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Minerva, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said Nathaniel Rochelle appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy the property so attached and plead to issue; otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1829, and 53rd year of our independence.

John W. Harrison, C. N. C. C.

Price adv. $3 50. 21—6w

State of North Carolina,

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1829.

Samuel Norwood	vs.	Original attachment—levied on negro boy named Wesley
George H. Raney.		

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George H. Raney, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Minerva, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said George H. Raney appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy the property so attached and plead to issue; otherwise final judgment will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the 1st Monday of June, A. D. 1829, and 53rd year of our independence.

JOHN W. HARRISON, c. n. c. c.

Price adv. $3 50 21—6w

Commission Business.

JOS. L. SIMMONS,

CONTINUES to transact a general COMMISSION BUSINESS in the town of *Halifax, N. Carolina.* He has secure and extensive Warehouses, and hereby promises strict fidelity to the interest of those who may favour him with their business.

For particulars refer to

James Gordon, Norfolk, Va.
Henry Mason, and Andrew Harris, } *Halifax Town, N. C.*

Halifax, N. C. June 18. 21—tf

JAMES GORDON,

LATELY A COMMISSION MERCHANT IN PLYMOUTH,

HAS removed to NORFOLK, Virginia, and will transact any business in that line which may be intrusted to his care, with the greatest attention and diligence.

Norfolk, Va. May 1829. 18—4w

Dr. Charles Cushman

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Halifax and the neighboring country. He may at all times be found at Mrs. Fenner's Hotel, unless professionally engaged.

June 15th. 20—tf

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, at Halifax town N. C. 1st July 1829, which if not taken out before the 1st Oct. next will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters, June 30th, 1829.

A Henry Aaron,

B Overton Bernard, Thos Burges, Esq Riland Ballad, Rev. Levi Bass, Miss Amelia Beaman, Thomas Brag, Esq.

C Thomas H. Carson, Esq (7) John Crowell Esq. Benj. Crawley, Dr. John T. Clanton, Rich. H. Crowell, Esq. Jarrod Carter

D Gideon Dupree, Esq. John Denson, Edward Davis, Edmund Dickens, B. W. Davis Esq.

E Benj. Edmunds, Esq. (2.)

F Isaac Fort, Henry Freear Col. D. C. Fenner

G Geo. W. Gary, Esq. Arthur Green, Wm. H Gray, Zery Gwin, Col. S. H Gee

H T D. Heath, (2.) Mary Hardy, Wiley *Higgs, Martin Hines, Warren Harris, sr. Mrs. Julia Hutson, Myratt Hawkins

J Andrew Joiner, Esq (2.) Eaton or James Johnson, Isaac Joiner

K Kintchen Kearney, (2.) Rebecca Knight

L William Leigh, Henry R. Lee, Rev. Lewis Laysard

M. Mrs. Phebe Merritt, H. G Montford, Bathl Moore

N Thos. B. Neville, Miss Mary G Neville Goodman Neville

P M. H. Pettway, (2.) Isham Peters, William Powers, William Pope, James Jones Pitman

R Henry Rawls

S A A B Stith, & Co (5.) Rev. Miles Smith, James Sava John A Smith, Dr. Sykes E. B Smith, Clerk C. S C.

Simon Turner, Sam'l T Taylor.

JOS L SIMMONS, P. M.

23—3m

THE FARMER

Who would not be a Farmer.—In these times of depression and dullness, we know of no class of men who have so little to complain of as those who cultivate the earth. We have heard it said occasionally that the farmers are in debt, that their produce does not find a ready and a profitable market and that others have lands that are worn out and unproductive. It is easy to imagine that many of the farms in New England are unproductive, and it is about as easy to state the cause. If lands are properly managed they cannot wear out. Deep ploughing and liberal manuring will keep them forever productive.

In Boston market, Pease have not been sold for less than thirty-three cents the peck, and many have been sold at seventy-five cents. The lowest of these prices is three hundred percent more than the cost. Lettuce sells at two and three cents the head of very small size: Radishes six cents the dozen. Spinach, Turnip-tops, and Beet-tops, vegetables used for boiling, some of them pulled as mere cumberers of the ground, are sold for about their weight in cents; turnips about the size of a nine-penny piece, twelve and a half cents the dozen. Can any one pretend that with such prices, the raising of vegetables is not a profitable business.

We published in our paper recently an advertisement for a Clerk, "wanted in a wholesale store, who is willing to devote most of his time every day to writing, *for a small salary*," with the customary direction "apply at this office." On the first day after the publication *seventy-eight* persons applied, and the second about half that number. Besides, we received two or three letters from distant places, the writers of which were anxious to obtain the clerkship.

The reader may smile at the supposed incongruity of the facts that we have thus thrown together, and wonder what application we intend to make of them. It is no more than this. That when business is so dull in Boston that 70 or 80 able-bodied men apply in one day for a place where constant employment is demanded for a very small salary, and vegetables sell in the market for five hundred times the cost of production, it would be well for some of these persons to retire a few miles into the country and cultivate the earth. We would also impress on the minds of farmers, the folly of permitting their sons to come into Boston for the purpose of learning to measure muslin and molasses, to weigh teas and sugars, and to write puffs for the theatres and concerts, whilst they can employ them in raising pease and potatoes, which will yield more profits on a single summer's work than can be gained in a store in half a dozen.

There is, in truth, no condition of life so enviable as the farmer's. All the absolute necessaries of life he can produce directly by the labor of his hands, and most of the luxuries can be purchased with the produce of his farm. If we are met with the declaration that the lands are worn out and refuse to pay the husbandman for his toil, we deny the proposition. Massachusetts is capable of supporting three times and probably ten times her present population. Land worn out and barren! It is all yet in its infancy, and requires only the hand of industry guided by intelligence to enable it to yield its thirty, fifty, and even a hundred fold.

Boston Courier.

A man by the name of West, who came to this city last Friday night on a horse which he had forgot to hire in Clinton (so was pursued and overtaken by the owner, Mr. Benton, on yesterday) West had come to the conclusion before he arrived here that the horse actually belonged [illegible] and according to the gentleman at the City Hotel [illegible]

How to be rich—Nothing is more easy than to grow rich. It is only to trust nobody—to befriend none—to get every thing, and save all we get—to steal ourselves, and every body belonging to us—to be the friend of no man, and have no man for our friend—to heap interest upon interest, cent upon cent—to be mean, miserable and despised, for some twenty or thirty years—and riches will come as sure as disease and disappointment.

Prosperity—How miserable is the lot of man! In prosperity he forgets every one, and in adversity every one forgets him. In prosperity he appears to have lost his senses, and when loaded with misfortunes he is said never to have had any. In his sudden elevation, he becomes discontented with all the world, and when hurled to the bottom of the wheel of fortune, all the world are discontented with him. He who basks in the sunshine of fortune, should remember, that riches sometimes take the wing and suddenly fly away from us. Happy is he who reflects, that old money, old wine, old books, and old friends, are objects worthy the attention of every man of good sense.

Greenock Anecdote—A poor person residing in Greenock, lately applied to the magistrate to have two of his children admitted on the poor's roll. "How many have you?" said the worthy bailie. "Five and twenty, sir," replied the petitioner—"Five and twenty!" re-echoed the bailie, and all by one wife!" "O no, sir," replied the poor man; "I am wearing the fourth."

Glasgow Free Press.

It is worthy of remembrance, for it shows that no matter how obscure the individual may be, no matter if like Byron's maid he be 'Born in a Kitchen, in a garret bred,' if he direct his talent towards the accomplishment of useful and proper purposes, he may in the end triumph over all opposition, and reach the highest round on ambition's ladder. The history of Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren, afford a remarkable confidence of facts. Henry Clay [illegible] to grapple with hard fate [illegible] his earlier days, and was opposed by the withering hand of poverty.

He had no patron to guide, no friend to assist; and, alone and hopeless, he spurned the difficulties that surrounded him, and has arrived at the first honors of his country. He was by a [illegible] cident introduced to the [illegible] and notice of the world, and [illegible] attained its honors. He is well educated, and has written down the ablest diplomatists of the age. Martin Van Buren, was once a poor, friendless boy. He has been the architect of his own fame, he has triumphed over his foes, and is now in possession of the first honors of the nation.

Literary Sabaltern.

Governor Owen has left the Seat of Government on a visit to his farm in Bladen. He is not expected to return till after the meeting of the Board for Internal Improvement to be held at Wilmington on the 21st instant.

Ral. Reg.

The Bank of Ca[illegible] Year has declared a Dividend of [illegible] per cent. on the Capital Stock for the last year ending on the 30th ultimo.

Ib.

THE CRATION

Delivered in this place on the 4th of July, 1829, by

WILLIAM L. LONG, ESQ.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens,

This is a glorious occasion. It was on this memorable day that the much famed instrument which you have just heard read, received the fiat of Congress; and it does reflect credit on the heart that thought it, and the pen that wrote it. There is a delightful charm of sweetness thrown around it, by the strength of its style, and the embellishment of its fancy. It has eloquently and briefly given you an exposition of the grievances the American Colonies suffered, and the rights they claimed, previous to the Declaration of American Independence, which were published to the world on the 4th July, 1776.

'Tis true the hand that penned, and the voice that sustained it in debate, are both laid low beneath the sod of the valley: but may we not humbly hope, that their spirits have gone from gloom to glory; and though they now repose in the silent grave, will not memory point us to some beautiful spot, near Monticello and Quincey, on their cold sod, to let posterity know there once they trod.

My auditory: in reflecting on the different periods and evolutions of government, is a theme that requires the nicest thought, the strongest head, and well calculated to make us pause. The ill-fated phantoms that deluded the once ancient Rome, the fair and lovely Greece are no more: for the dark cloud of faction has buried them deep in the ashes of their own ruin. To-day we have seen them elevated to the ultimatum of their glory—to-morrow swallowed up in a whirlpool of destruction, created by themselves. It was a factious spirit that proved their demon: may she never spread her corrupt and foul breath o'er our land. Unfettered by the tyrant's will, the dictators of our own movements, the makers of our own laws, so far prosperity has animated us with her kind smiles. The splendour of our national glory has shone with increased brilliancy through every gradation of her bright career. Our minds are struck with wonder, we are enraptured, and almost carried into the regions of enchantment, when we dwell on the grandeur that has thrown its bright halo around the fair fabric of our American Government. The nations of the old world watch us closely with the eagle's eye; and, in silent admiration, envy the privileges, blessings and happiness that we enjoy. We are united and sailing onward upon the smooth waves of prosperity and glory, enjoying all that the young heart of a nation could wish for: but still, there was a storm in our political horizon, which is not even now, I fear, entirely abated. Its pealing thunders echoed their shrill notes throughout this wide and extensive western hemisphere, and pitched its camp at Washington City; the restless spirit of which made way into the councils of our country, and sounded upon the ear like the suppressed and horrid groans of the dying; and still sounding—what? a dissolution of our federal compact. Is there a citizen within these walls whose heart is not chilled at the very idea? What! we, who are the sons of Columbia, and the brothers of freedom, disunite? No, never! never!! May the mind that brought it forth, ever cease its speculation—may the heart that wishes it, soon grow deadly cold—may the tongue that uttered it, in sincerity, be forever palsied: prevent it policy; wisdom enjoins it—forbid it Heaven: justice demands it. Could I but point to yonder spot, and tell you there stood our beloved, grey headed old father, WASHINGTON; his eyes sparkling with life again; his bosom now swelling with the love of his country's interest; upon his pale face written those disinterested principles of benevolence that governed his conduct; his heart now heaving; his soul bursting; his lips quivering, and a tear of distress on his marble cheek, when he tells you that the cry of disunion is the cry of death, 'tis inevitable ruin carrying treachery in its sound; a death-blow to all your hopes of greatness and grandeur: O, my children! I now guard you—I warn you against it. Such—I conceive, would be the language of WASHINGTON, if living and standing there; but alas! death has long since placed its seal upon his lips. He now slumbers in the silent tomb, but may his hallowed remains ever repose in immortal glory. Let union be our watchword, and liberty our landmark. It was bravely fought for, nobly won, and generously handed down to us by our forefathers; magnanimously defended by the hero of Orleans on the glorious 8th of January—a day that will be written on the brightest pages of American history, and long live in the memory of our countrymen. It was the great JACKSON that sent death and destruction to visit England's boasted invincibles; and though he has done so much for his country, still he has been equally as much abused—may he live to disappoint the malicious expectations of his foes, and more than realize the best wishes of his friends. Let us exclaim now in the pride of our hearts,

"The Star Spangled Banner, O long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free, and home of the brave."

Here men of every religious denomination, destitute of superstitious bigotry, free to choose where there is no fixed and established church, can approach Him who rule the universe in soft communion, after their own mode of worship, untrammelled, and according to the dictates of their own wills. Here there is no obstruction thrown in the way to political elevation. The trifling and empty sounds of nobility and title, we know nothing of We recognise, in common, but two great claims to distinction—one, the superior virtues of the heart; the other, the brighter qualities of the mind. Here these are the sure and happy passports to true greatness; and the American pages will shine with a long list of names that were nurtured in the lapse of poverty, and have bravely struggled against misfortunes, and risen up to mental grandeur by self exertion, contending against every barrier save the kind smiles of their country. If thrown in another government, the better faculties of their souls might have sicken'd and died in hopeless obscurity: In the soil of freedom and land of America, the gay and high minded Frenchman, the once oppressed Catholic, the warm hearted Irishman, and sincere Scotchman, the innocent victims of cruel despotism and foolish frenzy. Yes men of every country and clime, can find a home and a comfortable fireside among the sons of Columbia. The tyrants of the old world watch with a jealous eye the growing strength of our country; and she stands on the rolls of fame, as a proud Beacon, alluring mankind from ignominious bondage. The miserable fabric of power, the cruel yoke of oppression, so long perched upon the Grecian neck, it is to be hoped, will soon be hurled to the earth, and the banners of freedom will wave over their soil, and the Grecian sons in the glory of their ancestors will exclaim: we are again independant—may this period quickly arrive. But the prospects are so dismal that we are forced to cry out,

"O clime of the unforgotten brave,
Whose land from plain to mountain cave,
Was freedom's home, or glory's grave,
Shrine of the mighty can it be,
That this is all remains of thee."

Our country has marched with rapid stride from the galling yoke of oppression to a degree of political liberty hitherto unknown in the annals of the world The proud privileges, and the boasted blessings that we enjoy, are not the only advantages, that have flowed from the American revolution. No, fellow citizens, the end we aim at, the principles we inculcate, have already had a powerful effect upon human happiness, and human freedom. May we not then humbly indulge in the proud thought and glorious conviction, that Columbia has taken a pre-eminent stand upon the archives of fame, and that the structure of her government has had no little influence upon the nations of Europe, and is a model, that future generations may well copy. Since American grandeur and liberty has been borne upon the political wave of success, the bugle of Independance has blown its shrill notes across the Atlantic, and the transatlantic ear has heard its dying echoes along their shores; that European influence has forever fled from the face of our land South America can place her foot upon her soil and say this is the land of freedom, she is no longer bound by the tyrants chain, she has thrown them aside and bravely struggling has mounted the wave of sublime grandeur: the cruel torture of the inquisition is no more. Greece so long the oppressed and abused slave of the Turkish Empire, now looks forward to the bright and animating beams of sunshine, that are to infuse her sons with its warmth; and she has received an additional stimulant from the disinterested benevolence of the American citizens, that not even the sweet repose of their gallant fathers, buried in her own classic soil, could inspire. Europe is now gazing upon our institutions founded upon free and independant principles, with deep interest; we have ever flourished under our present popular form of government—may we ever continue to do so; shewing that it is mere speculation, dissipating the doubts of the great men of the old world, that a republican form of government is not only practicable, but may exist in perpetuity.

On you the fair and lovely daughters of Columbia, we may proudly look, for the first and noblest impulse of our nature. 'Tis you that animate us in the field of battle, and inspire us with wisdom in the counsels of our country. May the smiles that so gracefully decorate your lips ever dazzle our eyes; may your virtues ever be written upon our hearts and infuse its generous refinement within our bosoms.

Fellow Citizens: it is to our navy we turn with feelings of peculiar interest; for it is indeed a source of wonder and amazement, that America, yet in her infancy, should have sprung from her cradle, and have bid defiance to England's flag, that had so long waved in triumph over the stormy deep. Englishmen in the greatness of their soul have too often exclaimed,

"Britania needs no bulwarks,
No towers along the steep,
Her march is on the mountain wave,
Her home is on the deep."

Our flag was insulted, and now waves proudly over the vanquished fleets of Britain; and the splendid naval victories on Lake Erie and Champlain, of the Macedonian and Guerriere, points to us as the mistress of the ocean and tells the haughty lords of England, that their boasted skill on the waters, must succumb to justice struggling in the cause of liberty.

"O'er the glad waters of the dark blue sea,
Our thoughts as boundless and our souls as free,
Far as the breeze can bear the billows foam,
Survey our empire and behold our home,
These are our realms no limits to their sway
Our flag the sceptre, all who meet obey."

And shall I leave the stormy deep, without giving one encomium, one grateful thought, to the gallant Perry, the chivalrous Decatur, the noble Lawrence, the noble and generously brave yet unfortunate Blakely, whose names are associated with glory; may they live in immortality. All is still, silently still—not a sigh have I breathed, not a word have I said, of the buoyant Constitution, that first broke the charm of Englands power, as she marched over the billows of the main. But here language fails. All I can say is, the Constitution, a name worshipped by the sailor and reverenced by the civilian. Hull her proud commander, who oft has promenaded up and down her deck, in all the splendor of his glory, merits a tribute of gratitude. Now, henceforth and forever may he find a monument in the hearts of his countrymen.

Fellow Citizens, the war bugle is no longer heard in our land we cannot win fame in the battle field, its laurels are now entwined around the brows of those who slumbers in the silent tomb and is there one present that would interrupt the rest of their forefathers, and rob from the grave their glory? From that glorious feeling of gratitude that now hovers round this assembly, all have indignantly whispered to themselves; no, not one. Then let the widely extended territory that is spread open to our view, the protection of our federal constitution, be our theatre of action, and though for a moment the dark cloud of misfortune may throw its heavy gloom over our country, and casualties may happen to fright the genius of liberty, let it be remembered, that we are the true descendants of those noble worthies that struggled in the revolution, and maintained this good old maxim, that "united we stand, divided we fall." Oh that my powers did but equal my will: I would not fail to do justice on the present glorious occasion. Are not the lively emotions of your bosoms tuned to a heavenly strain, when you reflect on the veterans of 76, that first heard the sound of the Drum, the roaring of the cannon, the whistling of the balls, the falling of an American citizen by their side? O! is there one so lost to every sense of honor and generous elevation, as not to feel humble for the dangers they encountered and the blessings they have given? If there be, to him I say: cold hearted wretch, I despise thee. Their only wish was, the sleep of glory or the wake of liberty. The American Revolution and American Independance loudly proclaims, that theirs was the wake of Liberty and the life of chivalry. They have sunk into the grave with the glorious conviction that their swords were drawn in defence of their country's wrongs They have buoyed her up into envied greatness, and strengthened her strength, by freedoms lovely pillar.

The American revolution whilst it associates all that is peculiarly striking and awfully sublime, has given to the names of Washington and La Fayette, Green and Montgomery, a bright glory, a long fame, that will endure "to the last sylable of recorded time," each page shall tell for what they fought, liberty shall be written in every line.

"Yes, in that generous cause for ever strong,
The patriot's virtue, and the poets song,
Still, as the tide of ages rolls away,
Shall charm the world, unconscious of decay.

Late Fire at Augusta.—The whole amount of money received for the relief of the sufferers by the fire at Augusta, Georgia, is $17,738 75.

BLOOD HORSES.—To show (says the the National Intelligencer) the value attached to horses of high blood and reputation, we subjoin the following extract of a letter from the owner of the celebrated horse Sir Archy:—"Sir Archy will be in market next July, (1815) and in consideration of his being no doubt the most fashionable, and, perhaps, the best running horse in the United States, I should not think of taking less than eight thousand dollars for him. Signed, John D. Amies, son of Wm. proprietor of Sir Archy." A one year old Colt by Rattler, a descendant of the above, and owned by Mr. Harness, near Moorfield, Virginia, is estimated by him at one thousand dollars.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—We wonder how large the largest animal was in the days of old. There are specimens of bones to be seen at No. 330 Broadway, a few doors above the Masonic Hall, which must have belonged to an animal as big as the Park Theatre. One side of the under jaw-bone is twenty feet in length, and three in width, weighing 1200 pounds. The ribs are nine feet long! The other bones are of proportionate size. These relics were discovered in the valley of the Mississippi. They were found seventeen feet below the surface, and we are told by the proprietor that the labor of getting them out was prodigious, as the water poured in so fast upon the workmen that a steam engine would have been necessary to discharge it, before the whole skeleton could have been raised. These bones must have been in active motion at the time when man

"Went forth with a pine
As a spear against the mammoth.
And struck through the ravine
At the foaming bohemoth."

Men and animals have sadly dwinled since that period. We are becoming more and more concise every generation, and in a few more centuries mighty man will be no dinger than a Lacedemonian letter.—It will be a great saving in the tailor's bills of our posterity.

These wonderful remains are well worthy the attention of the curious, and amongst the curious we rank nine-tenths of our readers.

Ib

Norfolk, July 10, 1829

Arrival of President Jackson

The Hero of New-Orleans!—Gen. ANDREW JACKSON, now President of the United States, arrived at Old Point Comfort, from Washington, in the Steam Boat Potomac, Capt. Jenkins, yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, on a visit for the benefit of his health. He was attended by Major EATON, Secretary of War; Hon. JOHN BRANCH, secretary of the Navy, Hon. WILLIAM T. BARRY, Post Master General; Gen. MACOMB, Commander in chief of the Army; Gen. BERNARD, of the Engineer Corps; Gen. GIBSON; Commodores RODGERS and WARRINGTON, of the Navy Board;—Majors DONALSON and GREER, and Lieut. VAN BUREN.

The PRESIDENT and suite were met at the landing by Col. HOUSE, Comd't of the Post, Major WORTH, Com. Barron, of the Navy Yard, and the officers of the garrison, by whom they were received with the utmost cordiality and respect, and conducted to the Quarters of Col. HOUSE, where the President will remain during his stay at the Point.

Immediately on landing, the President was greeted with a salute of 24 guns from the garrison, and received the military honors due to his rank, from the Battalion stationed at the Post, who were drawn up a short distance from the wharf ready to receive him.

The Committees from the Corporate Authorities of this Borough, deputed to invite the General to visit the town and receive its hospitalities, waited upon him, as soon as he had landed, and handed him the following letter, to which he replied verbally, that it would afford him pleasure to comply with the kind and respectful invitation of the authorities of Norfolk, and that he would leave Old Point this morning at 9 o'clock, with that intention.

NOFOLK, July 9, 1829.

Sir,

We have been deputed by the public authorities of the Corporation of Norfolk, to wait on and solicit you to accept the civilities and hospitality of the Corporation, during your present visit to Virginia, and instructed to say that suitable apartments are provided for the accommodation of yourself and suite. The authorities will be happy to receive you on your arrival, and extend to you those attentions to which you are so eminently entitled, from your patriotic services and the exalted station to which you have been called by the voice of a great people.

We beg leave to add our earnest desire that you will not disappoint the wishes and expectations of the citizens of Norfolk, and offer you individually, the assurances of our undiminished confidence, in your zeal and devotion to the best interests of our common country.

We have the honor to be, with sentiments of the highest consideration, your obedient servants,

Robert B. Stark,
George T. Kennon,
Giles B. Cooke, } Committee on the part of the court
Rich'd Drummond,
N. C. Whitehead,
W. F. G. Conn, } Committee on the part of the C. Coun.

TO ANDREW JACKSON,
President of the United States.

We understand that the President will visit the Navy Yard, the Canal, and other public establishments, during his short stay.

By notice in another column it will be seen that the Volunteers will be under arms by 10 o'clock, to pay due honor to the President, and we have no doubt that the Volunteers of Portsmouth will, with pleasure, unite with them in this merited tribute of respect to the veteran General, the present chief of the Republic.

The following members of the families of the President and Heads of Departments, &c. accompany them on this pleasing excursion.

Miss Easton, niece of the President.
Mrs. Eaton, lady of the Sec'y of War.
Mrs. Barry, lady of the P. M. General.
Mrs. Donalson of the President's family.
Two daughters of the Sec'y of the Navy.
The daughter of Gen. Macomb.

Beacon.

[From our Correspondent]

Washington, June 29, 1829.

Mr. Southard's evidence before the grand jury on Saturday last, has dissipated all doubt, even on the part of Watkins' best friends, as to his obtaining money from the Treasury of the United States through false pretences.

It was stated by Mr. Southard, that although in some of the cases that had been presented to the court, his memory was not altogether fresh and full, yet as regards that of Purser Hambleton, his recollection was as clear and distinct as upon any occurrence of his life. Mr. Watkins, then 4th Auditor of the United States Treasury Department, called one morning and informed Mr. S. that he had received a letter from Mr. Hambleton, Purser in the Navy, stationed at Pensacola, requiring a remission of $2000 for specific purposes. Mr. Southard requested that the letters of the purser might be placed on file with the requisition for the navy. Watkins told Mr. S. that the letter was not public, except as to the amount wanted, but in every other respect private, touching upon points totally unconnected with his official duties, and containing matters and things improper to be filed as a public document. Mr. Watkins was then requested by Mr. Southard to write an official letter, stating that the above amount had been required by Mr. Hambleton, in order that it might accompany and be filed with the requisition; this Watkins did; and in order more fully to blast him, the requisition with the letter attached has been found and presented to the grand jury. What can they say now? They can no longer "halt between two opinions." These facts are too plain to admit of any subterfuge. Hambleton is here, arrived on Saturday, and in order to make "assurance doubly sure," he unhesitatingly declares, that he never did require these $2000 from the Treasury, nor any other sum through the medium of Doctor Watkins; nor did he authorise him to draw, either for or upon him, at any time whatever.

Mr. Nourse has rendered his final accounts as late Register, in which he admits himself a delinquent to the government for $11,686 and some odd cents.

Commodore Rogers arrived here from Norfolk, via. Baltimore, on Saturday; Commodore Stewart is already here, and Com. Barron is expected in the Potomac from Norfolk to-morrow.

N. Y. Cour.

For Sale.

For sale, a first rate *Newark made pannell double Gig, nearly new, either with or without harness.*

ALSO

A good work horse, who rides tolerable well. They can be bought either for cash or on a long credit. Apply at the Brick store Halifax, 8th July, 1829. 33—tf

HALIFAX:

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1829

TO CORRESPONDENTS

"A Scotland-Necker," "Hampton," "N. B." and "Fair Play" have been received, and will be inserted soon.

A public dinner was given to the Hon Edward Everett, at Nashville, on the 2nd inst. Mr Everett was toasted, and answered the compliment in a speech containing no allusions to political topics.—The subject was the growth and prosperity of the western states: their fertile country; the rapid settlement, their state of social improvements, and their future preponderance in the Union.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following are the names of the five most distinguished Cadets in each Class as determined at the examination in June, 1829:

FIRST CLASS.

No. 1	Charles Mason	N. Y.
2	Robert E. Lee,	Va.
3	William H Hartford,	Geo.
4	Joseph A Smith,	Penn.
5	James Barnes,	Mass.

SECOND CLASS.

No. 1	Alexander J. Swift,	N. Y.
2	Walter S Chandler	D. C.
3	Wm N Pendleton,	Va.
4	Francis Vinton,	R. I.
5	George W Lawson,	Tenn.

THIRD CLASS.

No. 1	Roswell Park,	N. Y.
2	Henry Clay,	Ken.
3	William A Norton,	N. Y.
4	James V Allen,	N. C.
5	Richard H Peyton,	Va.

FOURTH CLASS

No. 1	Benjamin S Ewell,	Va.
2	Robert P Smith,	M
3	Jacob W Bailey,	R. I.
4	George W. Ward,	Mass.
5	Joseph C Vance,	O.

At the Annual Meeting of the Virginia and North Carolina Transportation Company, on Wednesday last,

[illegible]gate, was elected President and

ROBERT [illegible]OTTER,
THOS DICKSON,
JNO A ROBERTS,
GEO[illegible] COOK } *Directors*

The exhibit of the affairs and prospects of the Company, laid before the Stockholders at this meeting, justifies the anticipation of a prosperous result to the enterprize under judicious management. Norfolk Her.

The Invasion of Mexico.—Capt. Warner arrived at New-York from Tampico states, that 10,000 Spanish troops arrived at Campeachy the day before he sailed, forming, as is supposed, the vanguard of the intended descent on Mexico, of which we have already had many reports. The time Capt. W. left is not stated.

GOLD MINES.—We regret to learn; that there is reason to believe that the veins of Gold ore discovered in North Carolina, may be found to extend to Virginia.—We say we regret it, because, what state or country ever was great and happy, from having discovered gold and silver in the bowels of the earth? The facility of obtaining money leads to great extravagance and idleness—luxury and dissipation—national apathy and national ruin. Look at Spain in proof of this position.—Iron, copper and lead, are more valuable discoveries, because labor is required to transmute these minerals into gold. We know the value of gold, when earned by industry: it is slow poison, when obtained by picking it from the surface of the earth. The quick-sighted Chinese never allowed their mines to be worked.

N. Y. Courier.

WASHINGTON, Jun 30th 1829.

"The arrival of Purser Hambleton from Pensacola, has been announced in the papers of Norfolk, and of this place. His presence here was required for the explanation of one of the operations of Dr. Watkins. He was sworn to the Grand Jury yesterday, and the result of his examination is the ninth indictment of the late 4th Auditor

"It is apprehended, by those informed of the matter of Mr. Hambleton's testimony with that of Mr. Southard's that the chace is nearly over, the fox caught.

"Some inquiry of the causes of the removal of the late collector, at Alexandria, having been made, without a direct answer, I take this occasion to say, that he, too, is a reported defaulter, to the amount of three or four thousand dollars! If the people will only wait for the proper time, they will soon be put into the possession of such information as will fully vindicate the great revolution they have effected, and shew to the world they have not been mistaken in old Hickory."

The Cherokee Reservations.—We learn that Gen. *R. M Saunders*, of this town, and the Rev. *Humphrey Posey*, of Macon county, have been appointed by the President of the United States, Commissioners under an appropriation made at the late session of Congress, for purchasing such *Reservations* of Land as are yet claimed by the Cherokee Indians within the limits of North Carolina. We view this appointment as peculiarly judicious: There being some intricate law questions connected with these reservations, the legal acquirement and practical experience of Gen. Saunders (now Attorney General of this state) will render his appointment particularly appropriate; and the intimate knowledge which the Rev. Humphrey Posey possesses of the locality of the Cherokee country; his perfect acquaintance with the character and dispositions of the Indians, and the great confidence they repose in him, conspire to render his selection as proper and judicious. There is no doubt but the sum appropriated, ($20,000) will be amply sufficient to make the purchase: so that we now have a certainty that the State will be freed from these claims, whose tendency has been greatly to embarrass the sale of her Cherokee lands, and retard the settlement of that interesting portion of her territory.

The people of this state view with peculiar pride, and fully appreciate, the services of the Hon. Messrs. *Branch, Carson*, and others, whose indefatigable exertions were mainly instrumental in procuing the above, as well as other appropriations which the general government has of late years made for the benefit of the State: and those gentleman are now enjoying an enviable reward for their faithful public labors, in the high respect and confidence which their fellow citizens of North Carolina cherish for them.

Western Carolinian.

A scurrilous letter, written from Raleigh, N. C. and dated June 12th, appears in the Boston Courier. The writer, who is an avowed Yankee, has assumed the prerogative of pronouncing *ex cathedra*, upon every thing which pertains to the internal policy and domestic concerns of North-Carolina. Among many other discoveries of a similar nature, which his sagacious genius has emerged from obscurity, is that Noth Carolina was much astonished at, and still is much dissatisfied with, the appointment of Gov. Branch to the Navy Department. "Hear him, hear him!"

"If his (Gov. Branch's) appointment excited surprise in Boston, no less surprise was excited by it here. It is not, prehaps, too much to say, that this state contains not a half dozen sensible men, (not his kinsmen) who consider him at all fitted for it, or who were not greatly astonished at his elevation to it."

Now this so far from being the fact, is entirely the reverse, and there is scarce a school boy in the state who would not detect its absurdity. If there be *one* sensible man in the state, who was not opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson, who was either greatly astonished at, or dissatisfied with, the appointment of Gov. Branch, we are entirely unable to say who that man is. We have before said, and we still repeat, that this appointment has given universal satisfaction to the friends of the present administration, and such were the sentiments expressed, not by us alone, but by every Jackson press, and so far as we know or believe, by every Jackson man in the state.

That those, sensible or ignorant men, who had approved the policy and supported the measures of the late administration should be pleased at any appointment which President Jackson should make, was not to have been expected. The language which this slanderous letter writer is pleased to apply to the President is equally false and absurd, and we doubt whether it will obtain credence even in the land of steady habits."

But yet, this is not the *ne plus ultra* of his wonderful discoveries [illegible] has found out, what we presume never was known before, indeed he takes upon himself the whole merit of the discovery, [illegible] the name of our venerable ex-senator whom we have been in the habit of calling Macon is Meekins! He declares that we "rag tag and bob tail" North Carolinians (as he is graciously pleased to call us) do not even known the name of a man who has grown grey in our service, and who is now enjoying in his retirement the grateful benediction of every patriotic heart. We should, indeed, have supposed, recreant as many of the coalition writers have been, that none could now be found so reckless and unfeeling, as to endeavor to wound the feelings, or ridicule the name of such a man as Nathaniel Macon.—"Cease viper, you bite a file.

Fayetteville Jour.

New-York, June, 27.

Sports on the Sun.—In looking through a telescope yesterday, we noticed at least a dozen opaque spots on the Sun's disc.—They are generally small, and a good deal scattered. It is a curious question, and one which is not fully decided, whether or not these spots have any connexion with the coolness of the season. In some of the coolest summers since the commencement of the present century, similar spots have been observed in considerable numbers, and some of them very large.

The Gold Region.—We have hitherto inadvertently omitted to mention the flattering discoveries of the precious metal which have been made the present season in this (Rowan) county. Previously, no serious attempt had been made, to ascertain whether there was any Gold in the county. Recently, however, some small particles, accidentally found, induced a search on the part of some of our enterprising citizens, and the success which attended their efforts, prompted others to make search; until there have been up to this time, more we should presume, than fifty gold mines opened in the county. In all that district of country south and east of Salisbury, extending from Cabarrus to Davidson, more or less gold is scattered through the ridges; and it has also been found to exist north and west of the town. In the extreme part of the county adjoining Iredell, a company from this place is working a valuable mine which promises to be extensive. At some of the mines a few miles east of us where companies of our citizens have recently commenced operations, ore has been dug up so rich, that it is thought some of it will produce at the rate of *50 dwts.* per bushel. A confident belief is entertaied, that Rowan will prove as rich in her *golden treasures* as any other county in the State.

Gold has recently been found in Wilkes county, in a number of places. Many of the enterprising citizens there are buying and leasing land, for the purpose of pursuing the Mining business. We have been informed that one or more of the companies contemplate the immediate erection of machinery, for pulverizing and washing the ore.

A new and very rich mine has been discovered on the plantation of Maj. Johathan Harris, of Mecklenburg county. By the labor of four negroes, Major Harris realizes about a hundred dollars worth of gold daily.

In Guilford county, we learn that new discoveries of the precious metal are almost daily made; and gentlemen of skill and enterprise are going into the business pretty largely.

In Lincoln, as well as Rutherford counties, Gold has been found in divers places, and we learn that preparations are making to work the mines.

In Randolph, Chatham, Stokes Rockingham, and Surry, some gold, and indications of more, have recently been discovered.

In Mecklenburg, new and rich veins are constantly opening, extensive machinery is continually building, and large quantities of the precious metal are daily washed out, by steam, water, and horse power.

In Anson and Montgomery, the mines continue to be worked with profit; altho' not as extensively in the latter county as formerly.

In Davidson county, number of new mines have been opened, and machinery is erecting to work them.—*West. Car.*

A remarkable circumstance is mentioned by the Albion which occurred at a late dinner at Niblo's Garden in New York in celebration of Catholic Emancipation.—The company sat down about six o'clock, at that moment the western horizon assumed a deep crimson colour, and a flood of golden light was thrown over the beautiful gardens the saloon, and the adjacent edifices. An uncommon and breathless stillness of the atmosphere prevailed. Presently a distant rolling of thunder was heard which gradually approached, and at the moment the memory of those departed patriots, Grattan, Fox, and Canning, was announced from the chair to be drank in solemn silence, a long and slow peal, like military honours for the dead, reverberated through the building in which the company were assembled

Travellers who visit the Virginia Spring, for pleasure or health, can easily take in a variety of curiosities which are eminently worthy of being seen. Going by Lynchburg from Richmond, the stranger can see, on the first day from Lynchburg the Peaks of otter the peak of which presents the most sublime prospect in the United States, with the exception, perhaps, of the lofty mountains of New Hampshire. The next day brings him to the Natural Bridge, and the Canal through the Blue Ridge. In the course of a few days, he can visit the Sweet Springs, the White Sulphur, the Red Sulphur, (for consumptive patients,) the Hot and the Warm Springs, the latter celebrated for its immense bath, and the grand prospect which the Warm Spring Rock displays to him. On his way to Staunton he passes the Blowing Cave. On the first day from Staunton he reaches Weyer's Cave, one of the most astonishing works of subterranean nature in the world. Going up the Valley, he will visit, at Harper's Ferry, the celebrated junction of the Shenandoah and Potomac. The country through which some of this road conducts him, is not only remarkable for the beauty of the picturesque, but the fertility of its soil. The grass lands are uncommonly beautiful. A visit to Virginia is well worthy the attention of the passenger who travels for pleasure or for health.

Richmond Compiler.

MONTREAL, June 9.

Wonderful Sagacity of the Dog.—A few days ago, as the child of Mr John Rot, merchant of this city, was leaning over the bannisters of the stairs, in the upper part of the house, he lost his balance, tumbled over, and in the act of falling down a considerable height was fortunate enough to lay hold of a rail, by means of which he was upheld, suspended in a manner in the air. A dog belonging to the same gentleman seeing the danger the child was in, sprang instantaneously to his relief and extending himself over the bannisters, from the stairs above, laid hold of him in his dangerous and alarming situation, and raising up drew him back over the bannisters, depositing him on the stairs in safety.—Instances of the wisdom and benevolence of this excellent animal in preserving human life are numerous, and to the credit of the species are frequently recorded. We witnessed an instance ourselves of a child preserved in a similar way, from drowning in the river Lifley: the infant sprang out of the nurse's arms, off the parapet, and would have perished, but for the dog of a gentleman accidentally passing, which plunging in saved him. The father of the child, a wealthy merchant, offered 300*l* for the animal but could not prevail on the owner to part with him.

FOR THE HALIFAX MINERVA

MR. CAMPBELL.—I take it for granted, that one great object of every well-conducted newspaper, is to prevent the smallest encroachment upon that Palladium of our rights—the Constitution of our country. I hope, therefore, you will permit me, in a plain, common sense way, to call the attention of my fellow-citizens to a subject, in which I consider not only the state of North Carolina deeply interested, but one of vital importance to the county of Halifax—I mean whether free negroes (as they are called) have a right to vote, in the selection of Representatives to our General Assembly. I presume it will be admitted on all hands, that this population must have originated from the Africans, who were originally imported into this country—and I also [illegible] be admitted that the negroes were so brought among us as articles of traffic, and as property, like the horses and mules; and with no greater political rights. It then becomes necessary to inquire, in what way their descendants have acquired this all important privilege of voting for at the polls commence the whole machinery of our government: there the members of Assembly are elected, who appoint the Governor, Judges, and other officers, who carry on the operations of the government. I will then ask, is it by any act of the general government, or the constitution of own state, that this privilege is claimed. It will, I have no doubt, be admitted, that at this time there are but two ways of becoming a citizen—the one is, by a foreigner complying with the requisites of the act of Congress, as the federal government have the power of passing all laws on the subject of naturalization—and the other by being born of parents entitled to the privileges of our free institutions, (not of negro parents.) I think it cannot be contended that the mulattoes have acquired this right in either of those ways. The question, then, narrows itself down to this simple point: has the constitution of North Carolina invested them with this privilege. It is admitted that in the 8th section of our constitution will be found the expression, that "all freemen of the age of twenty-one years, &c. shall be entitled to vote;" and from which expression, no doubt, the right has been claimed. We know that such is the ingenuity of the human mind, and the imperfection of our language, that no instrument of any length can be written, that may not be cavilled at—witness the frequent debates in Congress on the proper construction of the Federal Constitution; the daily disputes in our Courts of Justice; and even Holy Writ itself, by taking an isolated expression, may be made to justify profanity. It may then be asked, what rules should be adopted to arrive at the true construction of any instrument? To which I should answer, the subject matter under consideration at the time of its execution, the whole context taken together, and the history of the times when written. Now it appeas that the patriots and sages of our state, many of whom afterwards acted conspicuous parts in our revolutionary struggle, met at the Town of Halifax, in December, 1776, for the purpose of creating a government for the people of this state. We also find in their preamble they states That whereas allegeance and protection are in their nature reciprocal, and that one should be refused when the other is withdrawn; and whereas George the third hath withdrawn his protection as our sovereign, &c. and sent fleets and armies for the purpose of prosecuting a cruel war against said Colonies, and reducing them to a state of abject slavery."

And if I am correctly informed free negroes were not permitted to vote previous to that period. I will then ask if it is not much more reasonable that the expression freemen of the age of twenty one years &c. was used by these enlightened men, in contradistinction to British subjects, against whom they were then contending, than for the purpose of granting the highest privilege to that class of the community, which every principle of sound policy dictated, should be kept seperate and distinct from the white population, while they continued to hold property in slaves. If they intended geving them an equal share in the government with the whites, why did they stop short on bestowing this simple right, and not permit them to hold ofices, to serve in the legislature, or on juries, or even to give testimony against a white man? These privileges were certainly not more important than voting, by which the government itself was to be brought into existence. It is true their services were accepted in the army—but, I presume, upon the same principle, that if a ruffian was about to attack your house, with the intention of taking your life, and destroying your property, you would accept the assistance of a dog in making your defence. But however grateful you might feel to the animal, you would scarcely think of bringing him to your table, and making him a part of your family. Look at the whole instrument, and you will find that these people are not noticed in any shape, unless you seize upon that general expression. And does not the same policy demand that they should now be excluded? Let me ask, what interest can they feel in our government while they continue in their present degraded state? We may talk of Republicanism, but I would as soon undertake to make republicans of a flock of sheep [illegible] of the most ignorance and [illegible] of our community, but what attachment can they have to [illegible] vernment which places the [illegible] est brute in the country far [illegible] them, provided his skin is [illegible] For this unfortunate race of men sincerely do I sympathize, and I wish it were in my power to place them in a different situation—but stern policy has nothing to do with the better feelings of the human heart. Self preservation is the first law of nature, and if thrown overboard with your bosom friend, you are justifiable in taking the plank from him, if it will not carry both. I intended to have said much more. I am, however, apprehensive of exhausting the patience of your readers, and these crude notions, hastily thrown together, may possibly call the attention of those better qualified to investigate the subject

COMMON SENSE

July 3rd, 1829

MARRIED,

In Bertie county, by Edward Hardy, Esq Mr. JOB PARKER, of Chowan county, to Miss MARY ELIZA HOLLEY, only daughter of Mrs. Celia Holley, of the former county

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a negro woman and a negro boy. The negro woman is a good house servant, good seamstress, and an excellent cook and washerwoman.

ALSO.

I have an excellent match of cream coloured horses for sale; they are very gentle—one is five, the other four years old last spring. For terms apply to

THOS. W. GREGORY.

Bryan's X Roads
Northampton County } 21—3wp

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY given to all whom it may concern, that the Lot in the town of Halifax, known in the plot of said town commons as No. 130, which I sold to Lemuel Long, in 1827, is yet unpaid for; and all and every person is hereby forewarned from trading for said lot, unless subject to the purchase money.

THOS. OUSBY.

Halifax, July 8th, 1829. 23—3w

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Enfield, N. C. 1st July, 1829; which if not taken out before the 1st October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

June 30th, 1829.

A Samuel L. Arrington, Benj W Anert.

B Daniel Basdel, Thos Branch, Esq Miss Frances Boon, David Barrow, Jesse Butt

C Charles Cole, Joshua Cole.

D William W Daniel

E Ransom Ethridge.

H Benj F Halsey, A A Hepstinstall

J Robert Jelks, Miss Martha A Jelks.

L Hyram Langford, Miss Lucy S Lewis, Miss Sarah N Lane.

M Alfred W Moore

N Thomas Nicholson 2, Gilford Nicholson 2.

P Richard Parker, John Powell Wiley Powell, Jesse Powell, Henry Pitts, Mrs Polley Parker, William Petitt

S Mrs Mary W Simmons, Thomas Shields, sen'r,

T Maj Paresmus Tillery

W Joseph Wilkerson, Thomas Willey, Jacob Wood, Mason L. Wiggins 2, Cordy Whitehead, S Whitaker

JESSE SOUTHALL, P. M.

23—3w

Midway Academy,

FRANKLIN COUNTY, N. C.

THE subscriber avails himself of the earliest opportunity to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has declined all public pursuits, and will hereafter devote his attention entirely to the charge of this institution. The necessity, which compels him to this course, is the sure guarantee for the faithful performance of duty. He will be assisted by Daniel S. Hill. Here will be taught all the studies pursued in any class in the University. The exercises of the [illegible] will be resumed on Monday the [illegible] inst. at $40 per session for board, and $20 per session for tuition. The subscriber is prepared to accommodate the [illegible] with board, in his own family. As there are no temptations to extravagance, the students have occasion for [illegible] money, too much is [illegible] to idleness.

C. N. HILL.

June 12th, 1829. 22—3w

POETRY.

YES, I AM GAY.

BY THE HON. MRS. NORTON.

Yes, I am gay and smiling now,
But little dost thou know,
How oft a light and careless brow
Is darkened o'er by woe.

The giddy word, the laughing eye,
That would the truth disown,
Are changed for many a bitter sigh
When the world has left me lone.

The green and flowery-blooming sod
Where the sun is shining still,
Touched by a peasant's hazel rod
Reveals the secret rill.

A child may chance the spring to wake,
Which has been sealed for years:
And random words the heart may break
That hides a fount of tears.

SOLDIER S GRAVE.

Beneath this flow'r deck'd rising mound,
Here rest the ashes of the brave;
A hero sleeps, by glory crown'd—
It is a patriot soldier's grave.

How late his manly heart beat high,
His country from each wrong to save,
But soon that heart was doom'd to lie
Cold, cold within a soldier's grave.

Here pity oft, at mem'ry's call,
Repairs to view this narrow cave,
And dew with tears the flow'ry pall
That covers o'er the soldier's grave.

Here too a widow's broken sighs
Breathe o'er the relics of the brave,
And here her helpless orphan's eyes,
Weep torrents o'er the soldier's grave

His country's summons he obey'd;
Fair Liberty he died to save,
And in this lonely spot is laid,
Unknown but as the soldier's grave.

For him the muse shall sweep the string,
For him who fell among the brave,
And virgin hands with wreaths of spring
Shall decorate the soldier's grave.

The two following pieces are inserted by REQUEST.

The Chain of Government.

When Belzebub first to make mischief began,
He the woman attack'd, and she gull'd the poor man;
This Moses asserts, and from hence would infer,
That woman rules man, and the devil rules her.

The Hen-pecked Husband.

Curs'd be the man, the poorest wretch in life,
The crouching vassal to a tyrant wife,
Who has no will but at her high permission,
Who has not sixpence but in her possession,
Who must to her his dear friend's secrets tell,
Who dreads a curtain lecture worse than h—l;
Were such the wife had fall'n to my part,
I'd break her spirits or I'd break her heart.

MISCELLANY.

"Whether the story be false or true
As 'twas given to me, I give it to you.

WESTERN ADVENTURERS.

By the Hon. Judge Hall.

Among the adventurers whom Boon described as having reinforced his little colony, was a young gentleman named Smith, who had been a major in the militia of Virginia, and possessed a full share of the gallantry and noble spirit of his native state. In the absence of Boon, he was chosen, on account of his military rank and talents, to command the rude citidel, which contained all the wealth of this patriarchal band—their wives, their children, and their herds. It held also an object particularly dear to this young soldier—a lady, the daughter of one of the settlers, to whom he had pledged his affections. It came to pass upon a certain day, when the siege was over, tranquility restored, and the employments of husbandry resumed that this young lady, with a female companion, strolled out, as young ladies in love are very apt to do, along the banks of the Kentucky river. Having rambled about for some time, they espied a canoe lying by the shore, and in a frolic stepped into it, with the determination of visiting a neighbor on the opposite bank. It seems that they were not so well skilled in navigation as the Lady of the Lake, who paddled her own canoe very dexterously; for instead of gliding to the point of destination, they were whirled about by the stream, and at length thrown on a sandbar, from which they were obliged to wade to the shore. Full of mirth, excited by their wild adventure, they hastily arranged their dresses, and were proceeding to climb the banks when three Indians, rushing from a neighboring covert, seized the fair wanderers; and forced them away. Their savage captors, evincing no sympathy for their distress, nor allowing them time for rest or reflection, hurried them along during the whole day by rugged and thorny paths. Their shoes were worn off by the rocks, their clothes torn and their feet and limbs lacerated, and stained with blood. To heighten their misery, one of the savages began to make love to Miss——, (the intended of Major Smith) and while goading her along with a pointed stick, promised in recompense for their sufferings, to make her his squaw. This at once roused all the energies of her mind, and called its powers into action. In the hope that her friends would soon pursue them, she broke the twigs as she passed along, and delayed the party as much as possible by tardy and blundering steps. But why dwell on the heartless and unmanly cruelty of these savages? The day and the night passed, and another day of agony had nearly rolled over the heads of these afflicted females, when their conductors halted to cook a wild repast of Buffaloe meat.

The ladies were soon missed from the garrison. The natural courage and sagacity of Smith, now heightened by love, gave him the wings of the wind and the fierceness of the tiger. The light traces of female feet led him to the place of embarkation—the canoe was traced to the opposite shore—the deep print of the moccasin in the sand told the rest; and the agonized Smith, accompanied by a few of his best woodsmen, pursued 'the spoil-encumbered foe.' The track once discovered, they kept it with that unerring sagacity so peculiar to our hunters. The bended grass, the disentangled briars, and the compressed shrub, afforded the only, but to them the certain, indications of the route of the enemy. When they had sufficiently ascertained the general course of the retreat of the Indians, Smith quitted the trace, assuring his companions that they would fall in with them at the pass of a certain stream ahead, for which he now struck a direct course, thus gaining on the foe, who had taken the most difficult paths. Arrived at the stream they traced its course until they discovered the water newly throw upon the the rocks. Smith, leaving his party, now crept forward upon his hands and feet, until he discovered one of the savages seated by a fire, and with a deliberate aim shot him through the heart.

The women rushed towards their deliverer, and recognizing Smith, clung to him in the transports of newly awakened joy and gratitude, while a second Indian sprang towards him with his tomahawk. Smith, disengaged himself from the ladies, aimed a blow at his antagonist with his rifle, which the savage avoided by springing aside, but at the same moment the latter received a mortal wound from another hand. The other and only remaining Indian fell, in attempting to escape. Smith, with his interesting charge, returned in triumph to the fort, where his gallantry, no doubt, was repaid by the sweetest of all rewards.

A gentleman, on whom nature, in her bounty, had bestowed a pair of legs little inferior in point of length, to those of Jupiter Pluvius, while riding in one of those contracted stages so peculiar to Vermont, was compelled, to introduce a couple of bony knees to the ribs of a son of St. Dennis, much to the annoyance of the latter's "peace and comfort." On the stage making a temporary stop, our long limbed friend expressed a desire to alight and stretch his legs! Monsieur, taking the alarm, and probably estimating the danger of such an event, from sore experience, exclaimed in a voice and dialect peculiar to himself, "By gar! you stretch de legs more, and me swear me no ride von noter step!"

THE DYING INFANT.—The taper was just glimmering in the socket, as the weary and sorrowful mother awakened from her momentary slumber, to renew her anguish; she turned her eyes on her expiring infant, whose dim orbs were slowly turning in their hollow abodes. It was the midnight, and nothing was heard but the strokes of the clock pendulum, and the heavy sighs of a disconsolate father, which mingled with the short, deep breath of his suffering darling.

Half raised, and leaning on his pillow, he had been watching the dread moment, when a sigh or a struggle should announce that hope and life had together taken their everlasting flight. A flutter drew the attention of the wretched parents from the melancholy object of their meditation. It was the expiring infant's favourite bird, whose food had been neglected ever since the danger of its little admirer had absorbed all other care, and, as the end, as the sad presage of its fate, now expired. The parents looked alternately on each other, and then on the bird; but at this instant, to add to their distress, the candle ceased to burn—the father seized his infant's hand—the mother felt its forehead—but the pulse was still, and all was cold!

THE DEVIL'S SISTER.—A woman quarrelling with her husband, told him, she believed if she was to die, he would marry the Devil's eldest daughter. "The law does not allow a man to marry two sisters," replied the tender husband.

FRENCH WOMEN.

The women do not, as in England, employ themselves solely in household and nursery affairs; but they mix themselves with all the cares of their husbands, and assist them in their trade and business, whatever it be. Thus they are constantly found in the counting houses and shops; and they know as much and often more, of the details of a trade than their husbands. At Dieppe every variety of shop and trade had a woman assisting in it, who from her appearance, might generally be considered the mistress of a family. At a blacksmith's shop, for instance, I saw a neatly dressed woman, with a very clean cap, shoeing a horse; and passing the second time, I saw her filing at a vice. I expressed my astonishment to the neighbours, but they seemed rather disposed to laugh at me than to join in my laugh at the woman. I learnt that she was a widow, and thus kept up her husband's trade to rear a large family. In Paris I complimented the pretty wife of an eminent bookseller for her knowledge of prices of paper, printing, and engraving, in which she several times corrected the errors of her husband. I remarked that the French ladies must have great talents thus to learn a trade in the honey-moon, which had employed their husbands during an apprenticeship of seven years; and that I supposed she would be equally expert at any other trade, if, on becoming a widow, she married a husband in some other line. "Ah! Monsieur," said she, "we endeavour to assist our spouses in every way in our power—it is our only pleasure; their cares are our cares, and their interests are ours; if it is our calamity to become widows, and we meet with another good husband, we do the best we can for him also. This was the exact sentiment; I heard the same from others, and I can affirm that, although there are not so many handsome French women as English, no women in the world are more generally interesting, are so industrious and thrifty—or more attached wives or affectionate mothers.

Family Jars, not *Jars of Sweetmeats*—Mr. Joseph Lane, of Keeseville, advertises his wife Charlotte as having eloped from his bed and board without any justifiable cause. Whereupon Mrs. Charlotte replies that Mr. Joseph never had any bed, but that she has taken HER bed with her, and that she leaves it with the public to say, whether being knocked down and turned out of doors is or is not a justifiable cause for leaving his board.

"Oh! Matrimony, thou art like
To ' r m ah's figs,
The good are very good—the bad
T o bad ive the igs!"

A Turkish Bachelor.—A few days since, a brave and handsome Pacha [of Damascus, I think] having gained important victories over some rebel tribes the Sultan conferred on him high honors, and even gave him his daughter in marriage. When the bride arrived, the first question she asked her intended was—"How many ladies have you?" The Pacha replied that he had no wives, that he had reserved all his affections and regard for her, thinking her alone worthy of them. "Oh," said the princess, turning up her nose, "who ever heard of such a shabby fellow! A man with only one wife! I wont marry you unless you take the whole number." Incredible as the anecdote appears, Mr. Buckingham stated it as an absolute fact, and said that himself was well acquainted with the pacha who is the hero of the story.—Correspondent in the Liverpool Times.

—o—

TOUCH OF THE SUBLIME.—The following is a literal copy of a speech delivered at a debating society, in one of the western towns of Pennsylvania. Corporal Trim's eloquence was no touch to this masterpiece:

'Well—the subject to be excussed is, whether ardent spirits does any good or not. I confer it dont. Jist think of our ancestors in future days—they live to a most numerous age—so that I think that whiskey nor ardent spirits dont do no good. [Long pause.] Well—the question to be excussed is, whether ardent spirits does any good or not; so that I conclude it dont. [Another long pause.] I can't get holt of the darned thing.

Western paper.

A huge Kentuckian.—A London paper mentions the appearance, in Nicholasville, Kentucky, of a most extraordinary being, in the shape of a man. He was sixteen feet high. John Bull had best say no more of the deterioration of the human species in America; and if he believes his own stories, he had beuer be civil the next time he goes to Kentucky.

We hope the following from the Newburyport Herald, will find a place in every newspaper in the country. It is no fancy sketch; we have ourselves witnessed enough to convince us that "such things are."

"We once heard of a fashionable young lady in the metropolis, who was led to the Hymeneal altar by a thrifty Broad-street merchant. He casually expressed a wish, one day, that some brown bread might be baked. The girl in the kitchen was ordered to make the bread. She knew her duty, but at the same time knowing that her mistress did not know hers, very simply enquired how much meal she should bake? The lady hesitated a moment, but the inquiry must be answered—"about three pecks of each kind, she should think would be sufficient." Abigal went at it, and the next morning the gentleman had a specimen of twenty-seven loaves of brown bread, made by the direction of his wife!"

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coloured woman, recently from N. York, in the employ of Mr. F. M. Diffendeffer of Baltimore, died suddenly on Thursday last while standing at a table ironing clothes. An inquest was held over the body, during which the body was opened by a physician who had been called in. It appeared that the deceased had been in the habit of tight lacing to such a degree as to force the liver from its natural seat. The more immediate cause of her death was the rupture of a blood vessel near the heart.

Baltimore American.

A GOOD WISH.—The editor of the Democratic Press wishes Mr. Clay "health and happiness in the bosom of his family, until his country shall call him forth to do honour to her highest station." This is certainly a very friendly wish. It even exceeds the Spanish expression, may you live a thousand years. If he enjoy health and happiness until he fills the Presidential chair, he will, we think, put Methuselah very much in the rear of him in point of age.

Balt Rep

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

Warren County, N. Carolina.

ON the first day of June next, the houses at Shocco Springs, *nine* miles South of *Warrenton*, and *three* miles from the Northern and Southern main Stage Roads will be opened for the reception of Visitors. The great advantages of this watering place in most cases of disease and debility, have been so often tested by those who have attended it, that to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodations, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous, and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have divine worship performed at the Spring on the Sabbath day, where such visitors as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medicinal qualities of the Shocco waters, it is located in a most healthy part of the county, surrounded by a polished society, where an invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

My terms for board, &c will be the same as last year, viz: $1 per day for each grown person, $22 50 per month, or $6 per week—Children & servants *half price*. For horses, $15 per month, or 50 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON

May 28, 1830. 19—8w

Navy Beef and Pork.

YCR 1830.

NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
Washington, 17th June, 1829.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first of September next, for the supply of 3000 BBLS. NAVY BEEF, and 2400 BBLS NAVY PORK, for the use of the United States Naval Service; 1000 BBLS. of BEEF, and 800 BBLS. of PORK, to be delivered at each of the United States' Navy Yards, *Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York;* and *Norfolk, Virginia;* and the whole quantity must be delivered at each and every Navy Yard by the first of April, 1830. The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be of the best quality. The Beef must be packed from well fatted cattle, weighing not less than 480 pounds *in the quarter*, or 800 pounds *on the hoof*; all the *legs, leg-rounds, clods, cheeks, skins, and the neck of the animal* must be wholly excluded from the barrel; and the remainder of the carcase must be cut into pieces of ten pounds each as near as may be, so that twenty pieces will make a barrel of 200 pounds weight of Navy Beef.

The Pork must be corn-fed and well fatted; all the *skulls, feet* and *hind legs entire*, must be wholly excluded from the barrel, and the remainder of the Hog must be cut into pieces of eight pounds each as near as may be, so that 25 pieces, not more than three of which shall be shoulders, will make a barrel of 200 pounds nett weight of Navy Pork.

The whole quantity of the said Beef and Pork must be perfectly salted in the first instance with, and afterwards *packed* with a sufficient quantity of Turk's Island, Isle of May or St. Ubes Salt, and no other, to ensure its preservation, with five ounces of pure Salt-petre to each and every barrel. The barrels in which the said Beef and Pork is to be packed must be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak or white ash, free from sap, with one iron hoop on each chine, and otherwise fully and substantially hooped; and each barrel must be branded on its head '*Navy Beef*,' or '*Navy Pork*,' with the contractor's name and the year when packed.

All the said Beef and Pork, on delivery at the respective Navy Yards, must be subjected to the test and inspection of some *sworn Inspector* of the *State* within which it is to be delivered, who shall be selected by the Commandant of the Yard at the place of delivery, without any charge to the United States therefor; and, when inspected in said manner the contractor must put the barrels in good shipping order, or the Beef and Pork will not be received.

Bidders are required to state their prices separately for the Beef and for the Pork, and if they offer to furnish at *more* than one Yard, then separately for each Yard. They are also required to give their names, their residence, and the names and residence of their sureties, minutely; and must transmit their bid, and endorsed "*Offers to furnish 'Navy Beef' or 'Navy Pork' for the year 1830.*"

The Commissioners of the Navy are at liberty to take the offers of a bidder for one Yard, or for the articles deliverable at any one Yard, or in greater proportions, if such bids be the lowest.

Any bid not made in conformity to this advertisement, or not received within the limited time, will not be opened.

The parts of the animal to be excluded from the barrel will be particularly described in drawings which will form part of the contracts. Persons desiring information upon the subject with an intention to bid, may obtain it by seasonable application to the Board.

☞ To be published twice a week in the National Intelligencer, United States' Telegraph, Baltimore Patriot, Baltimore American, Democratic Press, National Gazette, New York Commercial Advertiser, Boston Patriot, New England Palladium, Portsmouth New Hampshire Journal, Providence Patriot, Hartford Mercury, Raleigh Register, Raleigh Star, Halifax Minerva, Norfolk Beacon, Richmond Enquirer, Ohio Monitor, Cincinnati Gazette, Nashville Whig, Nashville Republican, Kentucky Gazette, Kentucky Argus and Missouri Republican.

June 23. 22—td

Notice,

IS HEREBY GIVEN to those indebted to the FIRM of A. A. B. SMITH & Co. to come forward and settle their respective dues; or they may expect to settle with an officer, as no longer indulgence can be given.

GEO. R. REESE, TRUSTEE.

Halifax, June 9, 1829 tf—19

STOLEN,

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 26th of May last, a large Bay MARE, five feet two or three inches high, nine or ten years old, with weak eyes and a very notable scar on one of her hind legs. Any information respecting said mare will be thankfully received.

JOHN CROWELL.

Halifax co. June 8, 1829. 20—

The Tarboro Free Press will insert the above three times.